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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/824,029	04/14/2004	Richard P. Merry	59626US002	6037
32692 7590 01/10/2008 3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY PO BOX 33427 ST. PAUL, MN 55133-3427				
			EXAMINER NGUYEN, HUY TRAM	
			ART UNIT 1797	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 01/10/2008	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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LegalDocketing@mmm.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/824,029

Applicant(s)

MERRY, RICHARD P.

Examiner

Huy-Tram Nguyen

Art Unit

1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 December 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 30,32-42,44-50 and 52-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 50 and 52-58 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 30,32-42 and 44-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see Pages 8-9 of Applicant's Remarks, filed on December 10, 2007, with respect to Rejection under § 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection under § 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph of Claim 39 and 49 has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments filed on December 10, 2007 with respect to the rejections under § 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) and 103 (a) have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. See detailed rejections below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims **30, 32-34, 37-42, 44-46, and 49** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Maus (US Patent No. 7,179,429)**.

Regarding Claim 30, Maus reference discloses a multilayer mat (**Figure 2, numeral 4 – compensating layer**) comprising:

an intumescent layer having opposite outer edges (**Figure 2, numeral 9 - border**), opposite ends (**Figure 2, numeral 5 – front & back**), a first major surface and

a second major surface opposite the first major surface, said intumescent layer having an area A1 (**Figure 2, numeral 5 – swelling mat**);

a first non-intumescent layer facing the first major surface of said intumescent layer, said first non-intumescent layer comprising inorganic fibers and said first non-intumescent layer having opposite outer edges (**Figure 2, numeral 7 – border**), **opposite ends (Figure 2, numeral 6 – front & back)** an area A2 that is greater than area A1 (**Figure 2, numeral 6 – insulating mat**); and

a second non-intumescent layer facing the second major surface of said intumescent layer, said second non-intumescent layer comprising inorganic fibers, said second non-intumescent layer having an area A3 that is greater than area A1 (**Column 5, Line 27-31**)

wherein said intumescent layer is sandwiched between said first and second non-intumescent layers and positioned entirely within the area A2 of said first non-intumescent layer and the area A3 of said second non-intumescent layer, with at least one of the outer edges of said mat being free of intumescent material (**Figure 2, numeral 7**).

Regarding Claims 32, 33 and 34, the compensating mat of Maus would inherently have the claimed lengths and contact areas since the same insulating mat 6 is used.

Regarding Claim 37, Maus reference discloses the multilayer mat of claim 30, wherein said first non-intumescent layer has a first trough in a side facing said

intumescent layer and said intumescent layer is positioned in the trough (**Figure 2, numeral 8 – inner region**).

Regarding Claim 38, Maus reference discloses the multilayer mat of claim 37, wherein said second non-intumescent layer has second trough on a side facing said intumescent layer, the second trough is aligned with the first trough, and said intumescent layer is positioned in the first and the second trough (**Column 5, Line 16**).

Regarding Claim 39, Maus reference discloses the multilayer mat of claim 33, wherein said intumescent layer has a width W1 that is less than W2, said intumescent layer has a length L1 that is substantially equal to L2, and said second non-intumescent layer contacts said first non-intumescent layer along at least one edge of said multilayer mat (**Figures 3, 5 and 6 – the multilayer mat wrapped around the honeycomb element on the length**).

Regarding Claim 40, Maus reference discloses the multilayer mat of claim 30, wherein said multilayer mat is free of intumescent material along at least one lateral outer edge of said multilayer mat (**Figures 1 and 2**).

Regarding Claim 41, Maus reference discloses a pollution control device comprising:

an outer housing (**Figure 1, numeral 3 - casing**);

a pollution control element (**Figure 1, numeral 2**); and

a multilayer mounting mat (**Figure 2, numeral 4 – compensating mat**)

according to claim 30 positioned between said pollution control element and said outer housing (**Figure 1**).

Regarding Claim 42, Maus reference discloses the pollution control device of claim 41, wherein said multilayer mat is free of intumescent material along at least one lateral outer edge of said multilayer mat (**Figures 1 and 2**).

Regarding Claims 44 and 45, the compensating mat of Maus would inherently have the claimed surface areas and lengths since the same insulating mat 6 is used.

Regarding Claim 46, Maus reference discloses the pollution control device of claim 41, wherein said first non-intumescent layer contacts said second non-intumescent layer along at least one edge of said mat, said at least one edge being positioned at a gas inlet side of said pollution control device (**Figure 1, numeral 7**).

Regarding Claim 49, Maus reference discloses the pollution control device of claim 45, wherein said intumescent layer has a length W1 that is less than W2, said intumescent layer has a length L1 that is substantially equal to L2, and said second non-intumescent layer contacts said first non-intumescent layer along at least one edge of said multilayer mat (**Figures 3, 5 and 6 – the multilayer mat wrapped around the honeycomb element on the length**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 35, 47-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Maus (US Patent No. 7,179,429 B1) in view of Wirth et al. (WO 99/39086 – using US Patent No. 6,967,006 B1 as the US equivalent document).**

Regarding Claims 35 and 47, Maus reference discloses the claimed invention of Claims 31 and 43 except for the intumescent layer is divided into at least two segments that are separated from each other. Wirth et al. reference teaches that it is known to use a layer of an individual mat consisting alternating of swelling mat section for expansion at high temperature and erosion-resistant fiber (**Wirth et al. - Figures 13 and 15 and**

Column 9, Line 14-17). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the design of Wirth et al., since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

Regarding Claim 48, Maus and Wirth et al. references disclose the pollution control device of claim 47, wherein said pollution control element has an elliptical cross-section and the segments of said intumescent layer are positioned over portions of said pollution control element with a smaller radius of curvature (**Wirth et al. – Figure 16, numeral 5 – swelling mat**).

Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Maus (US Patent No. 7,179,429 B1) in view of Dinwoodie (US 2002/0025750 A1)**.

Regarding Claim 36, Maus reference discloses the claimed invention except for the intumescent layer has a thickness that is 5 to 25 percent of a total mat thickness. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the multilayer mat with the claimed thickness, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art (**Dinwoodie – Page 4, Para. [0040] – 10 to 50% of the total thickness of the composite mat**). *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huy-Tram Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-270-3167. The examiner can normally be reached on MON- THURS: 6:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

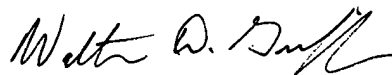
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Walter Griffin can be reached on 571-272-1447. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number:
10/824,029
Art Unit: 1797

Page 9

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HTN
1/2/08


WALTER D. GRIFFIN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER